BROADWAY THEATER.
THIS EVENING THE ROBING RE-Mr. James Stark, Mr. M.
W. Lefflagwed Mr. John Norse, Milk Allow Gray.

PRENCH THEATER.
THIS EVENING-ITALIAN OPERA-BARBIERE DE SEVIG-LIA-Bignera Leculda Boschetti-Matinde-BurlleSque OF

WALLACK'S THEATER.

THIS EVENING at 8-SHAMUS O'BRIEN. Dan Bryant A. H.

Dave-port, Charles Fisher, B. P. Ringgold, Geo. Holland, J. F. Risgan, J. C. Williamson, G. F. Brown, Miss Rosa Cooke, Mrs. Mark
Santh, Mrs. John Scion.

WINTER GARDEN.
WINTER GARDEN.
Brougham, J. C. Dunn, W. S. Andrews, H. B. Phillips, T. E. Morris, Miss E. Johnson, Miss Mary Carr.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

DAY AND EVENING THE MAGIC BARREL THE
CHOOLMASTER Mr. G. L. Fox and full company. ONE
UNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES. OLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS EVENING, at 8-THE ICE WITCH-YOUNG ACTUESS.
Mr. Lamb, tile Webb Sisters, the Fowler Sisters and full confrany.
Grand German Opera Chorus. A gorgeous Finale, THE ELFIN
DELL.

THIS EVENING at 8-THEO. THOMAS'S ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERT. Programme varied every evening. Seventy-

OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING at a.—THE NICOLO TROUPE—SPORTS OF
ATLAS—LIVING LADDER—AERIAL BASS. Roberto Nicolo,
the Wonder of the Age, Millio Delphine, and Mile. Rosa.

FIFTH-AVE, OPERA HOUSE.
THIS EVENING—BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS—Dick Sands,
G. Henry, Dempater, Grier and Hodgkins.

Business Notices.

FEVER AND AGUE.

INTERNATION FOR FREE SHIP OF THE STREET OF T the public by follows assertions of their own as to the efficacy of their invaluable remedy for the above complaints. Suffice it to say that CRIMEAN BITTORS were the only kind legitimately introduced and used in U. S. Hospitals during the late war, and proved entirely and used in U.S. Hospitals during the late war, and proved ministry mining fever and Anne and Intermitent Power. Delly use has also prevented attacks of these diseases in the most malirious exposures. The article is a powerful tonic for the convolutional, debilitated and selentary, and is very pleasant to the taste. Verbal testimonials are numerous from every quarter, and the following are a few only of the recorded which we are permitted to

Post-Surgaon Hayden, U. S. A., dated at Beaufort, S. C., say this malerious climote I find your Birrans so media for INT-PM Favan that I bug you to send me another case by next seconds A. C. Hamlin, Medical Inspector, will recommend the stricle Bidedical Department at Wastington. I have already done an

Modical Department at Washington. I have already done so."

Dr. Janowry, Surgeon U. S. A., dated at Beanfort, S. C., September 15, 1683, says: "I gave a case of the Cammax Dirrens to Dr. Wurtz, the Medical Director, who commended the article at once, and it was judered by the Surgeon-Courtal, who arrived the next day, and was aware of its merited success in the Northern U. S. Hospitals, It is magnimously declared by all the surgeons here that it is just the thing

The above can be subject to no suspicion, emof the Regular U. S. Army, to which we can add others in private life of the highest respectability and social position.

Sold by Druggiets and at the Depot, No. 110 Liberty st., New York

TO CURE DIABBHEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MOR-BUS, AND ALC. APPROTIONS OF THE BOWELS, USE JAYNE'S CAR-INATIVE BALSAM. Re-d what is said about it:

The Rev. Rures Bancock says: In the Summer of 50, when the Cholers was prevaient and fatal, I suffered from an attack of this disase for about 39 hours, but it at length entirely yielded to the free use of JAYSE's CARMINATIVE. By the time'y use of this medicine, several others were oured to my knowledge.

CRAS. F. MADRRY of Co. I. Seventy fift's Ind. Vols. writes:

While in Murfreesboro, Tenn., in June, '63, I was laid up, unfit for Souty by an attack of Diarrhea. Being greatly reduced, and failing to erive any benefit from the treatment I was receiving, I used JAYNE's CARMINATIVE, and this remedy eventually cured me entirely.

JASPER POULSON of Holmswille, Ohio, writes:

My son was taken sick last Fall with Cholers Morbus, which cramped him severely. Nothing would stay on his stomach until I used Jarne's Cansillarive, which gave him immediate relief and

I have cured over one hundred cases of Diarrhea with the Car minative Balann. It checked the disease after everything else failed. Sold by all Druggists.

CATARRE!-NORTON'S NEW REMEDY FOR CATARRE proaks up the disease at its fountain nead, removes pain in the temples, noises in the bead, offensive discharges, obstruction of the breathing tabes, and obligates thit certifie disease in all its forms forever. Beed stamp for pamphlet to General Norvox, No. 11 Ann-st.

METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY is truly he wonder of the age. Cases of Rheamatam that have beffled the skill of the first doctors of the city have been completely cored by a few does, and it is as infallible as anything prepared by human hands

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THE ELLIPTIC LOCKSTITCH SEWING-MACHINE, with all the Islest improvements and attachments; INCOMPARABLY THE BEST FOR PARILY USE. ELLIPTIC S. M. Co., No. 543 Broadway, N. Y. Agents wanted.

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"Its seem is stronger and less liable to rip in one or wear, than the Lock-stitch."—["Judge's flepart" at the "Island Park Trial." Bend for the "Report" and samples of Work containing out kinds of stitches on the same piece of goods. No. 208 Broadway. Chronic Dispessia, Constipation and Piles can only be permanently cored by the newly discovered Festive Remedials extracted from plans. Exploratory Circular on all diseases. One stamp, WR. B. FRINCE, Finshing, N. Y.

DR. LANGWORTHY'S NEW PREMIUM TRUSS cures HELEBOLD, No. 549 Broadway. THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, L.L. D.— The "best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,099 Chesinstat. Phila.; Astorph. N.Y.; 19 Green st., Boston. Avoid frandulent imitations of his patents.

A Cure warranted or no charge made, Rheumatism, Neursigla, Gout, Asthma. cured by Dr. Firem's Rheumatic Ram zov. Furely regelable. Reduced from \$10 to \$2 per bottle; Agents Domas Barne & Co.

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MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair, heers it closey and from fabling out; removes dendruff; the threat ding used. Sold by Russian, No. 19 Aster House, and drug ists.

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC Howe SEWING MACHINE COMPANY .- ELIAS HOWE,

WHERLER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2.

THE CORN CROP IMPEDED BY THE DROUTH-PIRE IN THE DISMAL SWAMP.

This afternoon a severe storm came up very suddenly accompanied by a heavy wind from the North-west. The rain will sid in extinguishing the fire along the Dismi Swamp Canal, which has been raging for the week pass but it comes almost too late to save the crops of corplanted in this section of Virginia. FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 23.

Fortress Monroe.

FORTHESS MONSOE, Friday Ang. 24, 1866.
The Second Battalion of the Twelth U. S. Infantry,
Jout. Col. Standards commanding, part of which has been
a garrison here with the Fifth U. S. Artillery and the balance at Norfolk and scattered around on the eastern balance at Norfolk and scattered around on the eastern shore and at Yorktown, left to-day for Washington on the steamer Thomas A. Morgan. A detachment of the Eleventh

Brown Thomas A. Morgan. A detachment of the Eleventu U. S. Infautry takes their place.
The schooner R. H. Shannon, from Savannah for Phila-delphia with a carge of iron, reports the death on the pas-mage of her steward, Charles Compton of Norriston, N. J. She has been anchored at the quarantine near the Cape.

A German Vestivot in Baltimore.

The German Schittzen Society hold their grand an-poul fostival to-morrow, at their fine park near the eastern boundary of the city. The locatival will be initiated with a procession of Schitzen societies, escoring the Kingot the Schitzenfest of last year in his chariot. At the park various elegant prizes will be contended for. Delegations from the New-York, Philadelphia, and Washington societies are expected to strend.

New-York Daily Cribmuc.

MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1855. The Tribune in London.

STEVENS BROTHERS, (American Agents for Libraries, or Heariesta, or Covert Gardon, W. C.), are Agents for the salest Triff TRIBUNG They will also receive Seasostresses and Agrantsesses.

To Correspondents.

No notice can betaken of Anonymous Communications. Whateveri intended for insertion must be sufficiented by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guer, any for his good furth.

anty for his good faith.

Lis business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tars UNE," New-York.

We cannot undertake to return relected Communications.

THE TRIBUNE AT SARATOGA.—Thornton, newsman at Saratoga, selfs the TRIBUNE for five cents, and his boys sail it on he sidew alks in front of the principal hotels at the same price.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Advices by the Atlantic Cable are to the 26th inst. A treaty of peace between Prussia, Austria, Italy, and Bavaria, has been signed, and the Prussians will immediately evacuate the Austrian territory. The Emperor of Austria has freely ceded Venetia to Italy, and intends giving a new constitution to Hungary. The Chamber of Deputies has presented an address to the King of Prussia, in reply to which he expressed great joy at the favorable attitude of the Legislative body, but expressed his determination, should any conflict with Deputies occur, to act as he has already done. The Empress Carlotta is not to return to Mexico, and having failed in her mission to Europe, it is expected that Maximilian will be compelled to leave Mexico, in which case the Empire collapses. Her Majesty has reached Turin, on her way to Minamar. The officers of the United States squadron have received a brilliant reception at Moscow. There is a great demand in Paris for United States Five-Twenties, and large orders have been dispatched for these securites. Advices by the Atlantic Cable are to the 26th inst. oatched for these securites.

Indians, in Eastern Texas, have been invited to enter the Liberal army, under Juarez, as sharpshooters. The French garrison of Tampico, at Vera Cruz, have sur-rendered to the Mexicans. Morales, after his defeat at Hermosville, was pursued by the Imperialists, and again defeated at Putigito. It was a complete route; the Liberals taking refuge within the American lines.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

On Saturday, the Committee appointed by the National Labor Congress waited upon the President. Mr. John Hineheiffe addressed the President on behalf of the Convention. He disclaimed all political issues and politics, not considering their organization having anything to do with them. What they wanted was for him to interest himself in the reduction of the hours of labor to eight instead of ten, and to call his attention to the disposition of public lands, which in their opinion, had been allowed to accumulate too much in the hands of speculators. The President in reply said, they had his sympathy as far as it was worth anything, and he would use his influence to carry out their objects.

Official information from Brownsville to the 15th inst.

Official information from Brownsville to the 15th inst. Official information from Brownsville to the 15th insthas been received. Gen, Wallace was with Carvajal at
Brownsville. The arms and munitions of war taken out
by the J. W. Everman were at Matameros; but as they belonged to American citizens, Canales had not interfered
with them. He had assured the parties owning them that
all contracts made by Carvajal would be carried out, and he
had made a forced loan to pay for the arms. The American citizens accompanying the arms were arrested by Canales, but were subsequently released.

In consequence of the continued drouth in Georgia, the In consequence of the continued droats in Georgis, incorporate of the cotton crop are gloomy. In the south-western part of the State, where the yield formerly was one bale to two acres, not more than one bale to ton acres will be realized. Accounts from Mississippi and Alabama represent the cotton crop to be bad on account of the drouth and ravages of the boll-worns.

At Narrowsburg on the Eric Railway a most disastrous fire occurred yesterday morning. It was caused by the explosion of an oil train in consequence of a collision. A quantity of lumber and a number of horses and cars were destroyed, and a man named Williams and his two chil-dren were fatally burned.

Gov. Brownlow, being too feeble to speak, has issued a long address to the people of New-Orleans, in which he denounces the President as a traitor, and gives several cogent reasons for so doing.

cogent reasons for so doing.

It is reported in Washington that Gen. Steedman is to be appointed Secretary of War in place of Mr. Stanton, who will resign. There is also a rumor that Gen. Fullerton, and not Gen. Tillson, will supercode Gen. Howard. The German Schützen Society Pestival commences to-

THE PENDING CANVASS.

A special meeting of the German Republican Central Committee has been held, and a series of resolutions passed, in which it was stated that it is the imperative duty of every loyal offizen to support the reconstruction programme of Congress. The Republican General Central Committee meet this evening at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-st.

CHY NEWS.

Six cases of cholers were reported yesterday to the Sanitary Superintendent, and on Saturday, four certificates of death from this cause were received at the Bureau of Records. Since the lat of May 829 fatal cases have occurred in New-York, of which 486 took place in the public institutions. In Brooklyn, since the disease first made its appearance there, it has destroyed 343 lives. On Saturday 8 cases were reported, and on Sunday 4. The mortality in Brooklyn last week from Cholera was 55, a decrease of 30 as compared with the previous week.

in Brooklyn has week from Cholera was 63, a decrease of 30 as compared with the previous week.

A meeting of officers of Catholic Societies was held yesterday. Their object was to form a central government or Council of the Catholic societies of New-York. Mr. James P. Travers was appointed chairman. Their meeting was only a preliminary one; the next will be held on the last Sunday in September, when each society is invited to anoth three members.

We now demand the prompt publication of the revited to send three members.

Fenianism is still active in this city. On Saturday Mr. Stephens received a large number of the ladies of the sis-terhood at his headquarters, when he told them that their coperation was not only desired, but needed. To-morrow he starts on his Western tour, speaking first at Troy. President Roberts denies having made charges against Gen. Sweeney.

On the arrival of President Johnson in this city on Wed-On the arrival of President Johnson in this city on Wednesday, he will be met at the Battery by the Citizens and Merchants' Committees, and escorted by them to the City Hall, where he will be welcomed by Major Hoffman. The First Division of the National Guard will act as a guard of honor. Messrs. Stansbery, Randall and McCulloch will accompany the President.

Dans Plahmond Little Committees the Committee of the

Dean Richmond is lying dangerously ill at No. 15 Gram-ercy-place. He is suffering from disease of the heart and kidneys; his medical attendants have very little hope of his recovery.

STOCKS AND MARKETS.

Gold has been in good supply, and a trifling commission only charged for its use. The range has been 147-21474, closing at 147 and weak. The exports of Saturday were \$709.090. The Scotia from Liverpool had on board \$350,090 in specie. Government stocks continue to advance, and the amount of basiness continues large. Government stocks, after the publication of the dispatches from Europe, were in demand, and old 5-208 were sold as high as 1121 per cent; 1024 for new bonds, and 1024 for 10-408. Money on call was abundant, with stock lower at 425 per cent. In commercial bills, no change. The basiness of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, \$1.553,141 58-167 (Castoms, \$35.000, Payments, \$1.401,817 85; balance, \$.6.007,229 30; Gold notes, \$375,000.

LF On the second page of to day's issue will be found Gen. Sheridan's reply to the President relative to the New-Orleans massacre; Science; Convention of Spiritualists. On the third page, Commercial and Market reports. On the seventh page, Law Intelligence, and important City

No lawyer ever asked more palpably leading questions than those addressed by the President to Gen. Sheridan in his telegram of August 4, and never did a witness make more unwelcome answers.

There is no more keen or familiar judge of the tone and temper of the South than the man whose prompt watchfulness and energy made New-Orleans a decent city, and the now twice reconstructed author of the recent bloodshed a nonantity. In the speech of Gen. Butler, an abstract of which we give to-day, he expresses, we do not doubt, the indignant popular spirit of the whole loyal nation, whom the events of the past year have quickened to a sense of danger

New-Jersey, by the prompt action of Gov. Ward, will send Union delegates to the Convention of South arn Lovalists. Before September 5, we hope every State will be represented. West Virginia will also send a distinguished delegation, among whom are such reported friends of the President's policy as Senators Van Winkle and Willey. We shall be glad to see their names on the right side. Gens, Kelley and Strother will join in the Convention. -

Gen. Sheridan having spoken of the butchery at New-Orleans as "a massacre by the police, not excelled in cruelty by that of Fort Pillow," we are tempted to inquire what has become of Gen. N. B. Forrest, the author of the masterpiece of murder from which that of New-Orleans was modeled. A telegram dated Memphis, August 25, answers with the statement that an immense mass meeting was held there that evening to ratify the proceedings of the Conven-

mulated bores of two masseures; and astressed the masting in ratification of three: Memphis, New-Or-

THE NEW-DRIEANS MASSACRE AND ITS pation read it with dismay. It saw the General Com-ABETTORS.

The reluctance of the Johnsonites to let the public see the official dispatches connected with the New-Orleans massacre is fully justified by the tenor of that dispatch with grief. We knew that Gea. Sheridan those documents. They fix the stain of blood on the hands of their chief so indelibly that all the waters of the Mississippi can never wash it out.

Mr. Johnson first appears in these dispatches as the author of this most extraordinary missive, considering that it is addressed by the President to the regularly elected Governor of what he pronounces a him to the limit of confidence, canceled it. We fully constituted State of the Union:

REPORTIVE MANSION WASHIGTON, D. C., July 23, 1895.
To His Excellency Gen. WELLS, New-Orlean, La.
I have been advised that you have issued a proclamation convening the Convention elected in 1864. Please inform metunder and by what authority this has been done, and by what authority this results been done, and by what authority this Convention can assume to represent the whole people of the State of Louisiana.

To this income. Con. W. W.

To this inquiry, Gov. Wells promptly responded as

follows:

NEW-ORLEANS, July 28, 1836.

PRESIDENT JOHUSON: Your telegram received. I have not issued a proclamation convening the Convention of 1864. This was done by the Tresident of that body, by virtue of a resolution adjourning the Convention subject to his order, and in that case also authorizing him to call on the proper officers to issue writs of election in unsepresented parishes. My proclamation is in response to that eall, ordering an election on the 3d of September. As soon as the vacancies can be secretained, an election will be held to ful them, when the entire State will be represented. Your obscient servant.

On that save day, the oxylepha chiefs telegraphed

On that same day, the ex-Rebel chiefs telegraphed the President as follows:

the President as follows:

New-Orleans July 28, 1866.

President Johnson: Radical mass meeting composed mainly of large numbers of negroes lest night ending in a riot. The Committee of Arrangements of add meeting assembling tonight. Violent and incondiary speeches under negrees called arm themselves. You bitterly denounced, speakers—Field, Doctic, Harkins, Henderson, Weir, Ward, and others. Gov. Wells arrived last night, but sides with the Convention. Move the whole maiter before Grand Jury, but impossible to execute civil process without cartainty of riot. Contemptred to have the members of the Convention under process from the cruninal court of this district. Is the military to interfere to prevent process of court?

ALBERT VOORGEES, Lient.-Governor La. ALBERT J. HERRON, Attorney-General La. To which the President at once replied:

TO ALBERT VOCAMENTS. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1866.

TO ALBERT VOCAMENTS. Lt. Gov. of Louisians, New Orleans, La.

The military with the expected to sustain and not to obstruct or interfere with the proceedings of the Court. A dispatch on the subject of the Couvention was sent to Gov. Wells this morating. On that same day, the Military Commandant at New-Orleans telegraphed as follows:

New-Orleans telegraphed as follows:

New-Orleans La., July 28, 1856.

How. Hown M. Stanton, Secretary of For.

A convention has been celled, with the sanction of Gov.

Wells, to must here on Mondey. The Licentenant-Governor
and city authorities think it unlawful, and propose to breek it
up by arresting the delegates. I have given no orders on the
subject, but have warned the porties that I could not countenance or permit such action without instructions to that effect
from the President. Presse instruct me at once by telegraph.

A. Raido, Brevet Major-General.

With all the above dispatches before him, the President telegraphed to the most active of the Rebel leaders as follows:

Executive Manager, Washington, D. C., July 30, 1895.

To Andrew J. Highron, May, Gen. of New-Orland, La.

You will sell as Ger. Sherham, or whower may be in command, for sofficient force to sustain the civil authority in separating all illegal or unlawful assemblies who usuarp or assume to exercise any power or authority without first having obtained the consent of the people of the State. If there is to be a Convention, let it be composed of delegates chosen fresh from the people of the whole State. The people must be first consolited in reference to changing the organic law of the State. Usurping will not be tolerated. The law and the Constitution must be sustained, and thereby peace and order.

Andrew Johnson.

-Here was the warrant which the Rebels had had sought for butchering the detested Radi-Andrew Johnson assumes to decide on cala. the legality of a State Convention which was that day to assemble, and to place the Federal troops under the control of its deadly enemy, with directions to suppress it as an illegal or unlawful assembly. He had first tried to pick a quarrel with Gov. Wells, assuming that he had called it, and that the whole State was not to be represented in the Convention. Gov. Wells replied that he had not called it, and that the whole State was to be represented—he having issued a proclamation order ing new elections in every district not fully represented at present. Failing in that tack, the President coolly ignores the legally chosen Chief Magistrate of Louisiana, (her only State officer who was not a Rebel,) and invests her Rebel Attorney. General with power to wield the Military in support of the Rebel programme. Gen. Baird had telegraphed that he would not permit the Convention to be broken up without express orders from Washington. Such orders were thereupon sept to Herron;

We now demand the prompt publication of the report of the Military Commission which has been sitting in New-Orleans to investigate the butchery which followed the lamentable orders from Washington of the 28th and 30th uit. We have no bint as to its tenor; but the Rebel organs in New-Orleans writhe and hiss as if they knew that the truth would come out, and would blast their bloody faction. Let us have the report without delay!

THE GARBLED DISPATCH.

The publication of the correspondence between Gen. Sheridan and the President enables us to justify our expressed suspicion that the dispatches of Gen. Sheridan had been tampered with for base uses. We now print the doubted dispatch as it appeared in The Times, and also a true copy from the official cor-THE GARBLED DISPATOR. | THE TRUE DISPATOR.

THE GARBLED DISPATCH.

The There, Ang. I.

New OBLEMAN, and 1-10 pm.

Gen. U. S. GRART. Forkington.

D. C.

You are doubtless aware of the serious riot which occurred in this city on the 30th. A local hody, styling itself the competition of 1864, met on this city on the 30th. A local hody, styling itself the competition of 1864, met on the for, as it is alleged, the purpose of remedicing the stitution of 864, met on the 30th for, as it is alleged, the purpose of remedicing the stitution of 884, met on the 30th for, as it is alleged, the present Constitution of the Isalers were political agitators and revolutionary men, and the action of the Isalers were political agitators and revolutionary men, and the action of the proceedings of the Convention was liable to produce breaches of the public years. I had made up my men, for the Convention was liable to produce breaches of the public years if the proceedings of the Convention were calculated to disturb the tranquility of the bring to account the tranquility of the Department, but I had no cause for action until they committed ment, but I had no cause for action until they committed ment, but I had no cause for action until they committed ment, but I had no cause for action until they committed ment, but I had no cause for action until they committed ment, but I had no cause for action until they committed ment, but I had no cause for action until they committed ment, but I had no cause for action until they committed ment, but I had no cause for action until they committed ment, but I had no cause for action until they committed ment, but I had no cause for action until they committed ment, but I had no cause for action while many action and action until they committed ment, but I had no cause the remains an action until they committed ment, but I had no cause the sentiment of the general community is great regret at the convention and april of few days, until the affair is the hadred negrees, and with fully investigated. I believe the sentiment of the general co

If the reader will look at these dispatches critically, he will find that the copy in The Times was, as we suspected at the time, a forgery. The sentence in Sheridan's dispatch which conveyed its whole meaning, which showed that the Mayor and the Police had attacked the members of the Convention and a party of two hundred negroes," and in so "atrocious" a manner that it could only be regarded as "murder," was emitted; and, to cover the emission and straighten the sentences, the word "thus," in the next line, was erased. The motive of this garbling is apparent. This dispatch came when the people were in a fever of anxiety about New-Orleans. There had been a massacre. The reports were vague and conflicting.

har courses of information, with the exclusive White be evaded. Let, then, the laborers intent asserted, exceeds the boldest expectations of his own House facilities of which its correspondent boasts, on this Reform take the bull square by the adherents. The most remarkable circumstance in the House facilities of which its correspondent boasts, obtained the dispatch, garbled it and printed it. The manding, the tried and trusted Sheridan, coldly taking ofgars, &c., so that we may have more leisure for im- large portion of the Liberal party. He had only to sides with the rioters, and giving their crimes no harsher consure than "unnecessary cruelty." We read was not of our faith-we did not expect him to show any sympathy with the Radicals of New Orleans-but we knew he was a soldier and a gentleman, and we expected justice. We expressed our regret in a paragraph; but hoping that future information would convince the General of his error, and wishing to trust now see that Gen. Sheridan was all this time denounce ing the riot as a "murder"-"an absolute massacre by the Police, which was not excelled in murderous cru elty by that of Fort Pillow;" and that miserable hirelings of a Copperhead press and a Copperhead Admin istration were tinkering and altering and suppressing his dispatches, in order that it might appear that the President was right in sustaining Monroe and his assassins, and that Gen. Sheridan agreed with him.

We have seen newspapers do shabby things at times, but this is the shabbiest of all. The Times owes it to the people to make some atonement for this forgeryif atonement can be possible. It not only printed the dispatch, but defended it. When we mentioned our suspicion, The Times said our doubt was "absurd impertinence," and that we were disgusted with Sheridan's dispatch. "What right," asked this pitiful dispatch-tinker, "has THE TRIBUNE to challenge or deny a dispatch, the liberal fidelity of which the distin guished soldier to whom it was addressed has not called in question?" "Does THE TRIBUNE allege," shouted this brazen dispatch-tinker, "that Gen. Grant is a party to forging or garbling? or to whom elso is the charge intended to apply ?" Well, we have no objection to saying that we believe Gen. Grant was as indignant as THE TRIBUNE at the forgery-that he asked the Secretary of War to have the true dispatch published-and that we now apply the charge firectly and plainly to the editor of The Times, or a servant of the President of the United States. At their doors lies the shame of having trifled with the fame of a distinguished soldier for their own base uses. The dispatch was furnished by the President to The Times; for The Times is never weary of referring to its relations with that remarkable individual, and making statements "by authority." Who did the tinkering? Where was it "fixed"-here or in Washington? The whole business is so pitiful and mean that we can scarcely speak of it with patience. Having done our duty in first detecting the fraud, we now dismiss its authors to the contempt which must be visited upon them by every honorable

THE LABORERS CONGRESS.

The meeting, deliberations and conclusions of Labor Congress representing laborers in different sections of our country marks an era in our history. Of course, the representation of the Labor of the country was very imperfect, but it was not necessarily unfair. Probably, if every City. County, and Village in the United States had been present by delegates, the result would not have been much different. We do not agree in all respects with the conclusions of the Congress; yet we hall their tenor as calculated to improve the condition of Labor throughout the world.

But there will be enough to proclaim concurrence with the Congress and its conclusions. Let us briefly indicate the points whereon we think its resolves

might have been improved: I. As to Prison Labor, we hold the Congress right as to the grievances, but not so clearly as to the remedy It is hard on a man who has learned a trade, and is trying to support a family by faithfully pursuing it, to be compelled to compete with the labor of a convict, which is sold by the State to a contractor for forty or fifty cents per day. Yet it does not seem to us practicable to raise this price to the full wages of honest and skillful mechanics, because convicts are generally persons whom no reputable person would choose for his daily, familiar associates, and who have little or no skill in any handicraft whatever. To say that a convict, who goes to prison ignorant of any trade, shall not work unless paid the full wages of a skillful mechanic, is to say that he shall not work at all. trades not pursued in our country outside of prisons. In At the beginning of the present century, Prussia, haps some of Mr. Randail's predestinate victims may a Southern State, we would grow and manufacture

other way to achieve the end. II. As to the Public Lands, we agree in the main with the Congress; yet the grants of Lands hitherto has ever seen, in particular Stein, knew how to reormade in aid of rallroads, &c., have enured decidedly to the advantage of the settlers. Land of itself, in the center of a vast wilderness or prairie, is scarcely habit- 1815, and in the defeat of Napoleon, Prusable by civilized men; cheap and easy communication with the seaboard and the seats of manufacture is inpensable, or at least exceedingly desirable. There are millions of acres better worth \$5 per acre with a railroad running through them than fifty cents without it. That great abuses and improvidence have attended the granting of lands for such purposes, we believe. The business has been generally overdone; but we think the settlement and use of the Public Lands have been hastened, and the settlers are thus benefited by land grants for railroads. The system needs eform,

not destruction. III. As to the Hours of Labor, the reform proposed by the Congress must encounter strenuous opposition; yet we believe it will ultimately be carried, and ought to be. We are daily making immense strides in economizing Labor, so that each average day's work produces far more of the necessaries and comforts of life than it formerly did: why should not Labor reap a part of the advantage of this in a diminution of the hours of daily toil! The Sewing-Machine makes garments far quicker than the needle ever did: why should not the seamstress find her exhausting day's work shortened? It does seem to us that a limitation of the Hours of Labor is expedient and proper-and quite as much needed by the professional or business | in 1848 in Frankfort, in consequence of a successful man as by the mechanic or farm laborer. As revolution, elected on the 27th of March 1849, by 290 a people, we (who work at all) work too hard: "all work and no play" is the rule with us, and we wear out sooner than we should. As a Prussia was then, in many respects, much more favorpeople, we live too fast-we cat, drink and smoke able than before the outbresk of the recent war. A more than other nations, and work accordingly; and it were better that we live more frugally and work not so incessantly. Much effort and argument will districts, inclusive of the German Crownlands be required to induce the change proposed by the of Austria, and of Schleswig. This disposition Labor Congress; but it will come at last, and we shall nowhere showed itself so strong as in Wurthen all wonder that it was not made before.

The Congress neither said, nor intimated that as one, and we shall not hold it responsible for that their success. If the laborers in almost any field would say to their employers, "We believe it best that the day's work be shortened: Let, us try the experiment of working eight hours per day, and pay us accordingly, till experience, shall have determined what is the actual reduction thereby effected in the product of our work"-we believe the omployers would readily accede. But when the employed say, "We want to work out eight hours hereafter, and to be paid the same as though we worked ten," the employers very naturally decline. And, so long as the Eight-Hour rule, is advocated as a means of revolutionizing the relations of Capital and Laborhow it can succeed. If a shoemaker should so reduce

manding theorets of the affair, for they felt that he his cost, his tenement, and everything conducive to her leadership. The results of his policy have reof all men would not like. The Times, with its pourhis subsistence. We see not how this law is to contrib become known. His success, it may be stely horns, and say, lower wages, and to drink less rum, smoke fewer jection of the aid offered to him all the time by a very provement, and less weariness to prevent our improving that leisure. Make our day's work eight hours, and pay us accordingly"-the reform would be earried. And then, if those who differ with us are right, the day's work being fixed, wages will gradually creep up to the old standard, and even above it, without an increase in the cost of living. We do not see how this can be; but that does not prove it impossible. IV. The Congress evinced more wisdom than is

mal in Congresses in its emphatic deprecation of

Stakes; in urging Cooperation as the true remedy for

many evils now affecting Labor; in recommending the

formation of Mechanics' Institutes and Reading-Rooms; and in advising working men who find work scarce or remuneration scanty to hie to the Public lands and become settlers thereon. Of course, the indolent and shiftless will plead that they have not the means, though three-fourths of all the farms in our country were first settled by men as needy as they are. So far, this Congress is bravely right. But it should have gone a step further, and urged our young, unmarried workingmen to practice greater frugality and thrift, so as to be able to settle on the Publie Lands (or elsewhere) whenever they choose. At present, our young mechanics squander in dissipation sums that will keep them poor all their after-lives. Any single man with a good trade ought to save at least \$500 by the time he is 25 years of age (which is as early as it is wise to marry); and with \$500 so saved and invested in United States securities, he never ned talk of "the alarming encroachments of capital on the rights of the industrial classes." or any bosh of that sort, for the rest of his life. It is not capital-it is the grog-shop, the beer-saloon, the billiard-room, the cigar-store, the gambling-den, the sink of pollution, whence encroachment on "the rights of the industrial classes" is most to be apprehended, and that needs to be If the Laboring Class in general, " crushed. ' but especially the young men, could be kept out of these dens of iniquity and induced to save their earnings, they might very soon be independent of capital and able, by ecoperation, to employ and direct their own labor; dealing directly with each other and paying little or no tribute to any capital but their own. And, until they can be made to see this truth, we fear that they will hold Congresses to little purpose; yet we trust they will continue to hold them, and that each may prove as wise and reasonable as that held last week.

If we look back from the commanding position which Prussia has at present attained into its past history, we cannot but be struck with the unparalleled rapidity of its progress and the abundance of strength and vitality of its people, of which the rapid progress of the State has been the natural result. It is no more than 160 years whea the Elector of Brandenburg, Frederic III., assumed the title of King of Prussia, and thereby secured for his State a lasting position among the European Powers. The new kingdom had no more than one and a half millions of inhabitants, thus being in point of population one of the weakest, while in point of administration and financial prosperity it already was one of the strongest, European States

Forty years later, Frederick the Great appeared upon the stage of history. The population of Prussin at he time of his accession was two and a third millions. Notwithstanding the immense disparity of resources, he boldly risked a war against Austria, one of the most powerful States of Europe, for the conquest of Silesia, and to the astonishment of the world carried his point, thus making to Prussia a larger addition than she had ever received at a time, and greatly elevating her in her rank among the European States. Prussia numbered only about 4,000,000 or inhabitants when Austria succeeded in bringing about a coalition of Austria, Russia, France, Sweden and Saxony, which tested the strength of Prussia and her King in the ordeal of the seven years war as hardly ever a State and a king have been tested. From the end of this war, in which Frederick remained unconquered, Prussia has Our plan would be, therefore, to employ convicts on always been recognized as a leading power of Europe. It is said that threatened men live long; and per-

like so many other States, lay conquered at the feet Silk; in the North, we would establish manufactures of of the First Napoleon. The King, Frederic William articles now almost exclusively imported. We see no III., had to cede one half of his territory and to consent to the occupation of the other half by French troops. But some of the ablest statesmen the world ganize the State and to prepare it for the war of liberation. In the great European war of 1813 to sia took a leading part. The re-arrangement of Europe by the Congress of Vienna made Prussia more powerful than ever. From that time she was counted with France, England, Russia and Austria one of the Great Powers of Europe.

The Union movement which arose in Germany immediately after the Congress of Vienna made Prussia the natural rival of Austria. Austria had a population more than double that of Prussia, but in every other respect the advantage was with Prussia. The King of Prussia ruled over more Germans than the Emperor of Austria, and in point of administration-Prussia was largely ahead not only of every State of Germany, but of almost every State of Europe. Prussia came to be everywhere looked upon as the chief representative of the national spirit and the national interests of Germany. Unfortunately, the Prussian Government did little or nothing to foster the tendency toward national union, but rather joined the other Governments in repressing the popular demand for liberal reforms.

Nevertheless, it was so obvious that of all the existing German Governments, that of Prussia was bestable to complete the union of the German peop that the first National Parliament which assembled yeas, against 218 who declined voting, King Frederic William IV. German Emperor. The situation of much larger majority of the people was then in favor of completing at once the union of all German temberg, now distinguished for its opposit tion to the Prussian project. Anatria was less much must be paid for a short day's work as a long | prepared for war, for the insurrection in Hungary was not yet put down. Nothing was to be feared from error. Yet most of the Labor Reformers we have France, which had more than enough to do with the met hold it, and that is the immediate obstacle to regulation of its own affairs. The only ally of Austria, Russia, might possibly have attempted an armed interference, but a man of the energy of Bismark could at any moment have found powerful allies in the Poles and Hungarians. But at that time, Prussia lacked a Bismark. The King declined the imperial crown. The Parliament was gradually killed. Several efforts which the Prussian Government made on its part, to unite the German States without Austria falled, and finally, the policy of Austria obtained over that of Prussia the completest triumph by the restoration of the Federal Diot. The Prussian policy remained aimless until the ap

pointment of Count Bismark as Prime Minister. of obtaining more pay for less work-we do not see is now well known that the primary object of Bismark's policy was to force Austria out of Germany, Gen. Sheridan had hastily returned to thenity, and the his hours of labor rate obtain more pay for making a and to have the remainder of the Confederated States Hou at Philadelphia. Gen. Forrest presided and ad | people were oraying to know what the General Con. | pair of shoes, by would have to pay more for his hat | either awallowed up by Prussia or reorganized under

We are willing to accept nuccess of Bismark is his constant and determined readopt a policy in home questions like that pursued by Cavour in Italy, and he could have received the sunport of the majority of every German legislature, or cept, perhaps, that of Bavaria and Austria. But he not only declined this support, but rudely and insuitingly declined it, and was satisfied to trust solely to the superior organization of the Prussian army, to the ability of the Prussiau generals, to the efficiency of the needle gun, to the weakness of Austria and the Federal Diet, and to the alliance with Italy.

A speculation on what might have been achieved with the hearty support of the German Liberals is of no practical importance in view of the accomplished facts. Whatever shape the North German Confederation may take on the start, every one is agreed that, virtually, the whole territory included in the new Confederation (which also embraces the Kingdom of Saxony) has become as fully a Prussian dominion as the Province of Brandenburg. Thus that Prussia, which counted only one-and-a-half millions of inhabitants in 1688, two-and-a-half millions on the accession of Frederick the Great, four millions during the seven years war, seven millions during the wars of the First Napoleon, is now a state of about twenty-eight millions. Nor does this represent her whole strength. She can take the remaining eight millions of South Germans, and from eight to ten more millions of Austrian subjects as soon as she is either sure that no toreign intervention will take place, or that she will be able to defy it.

It may be regarded as certain that the tende toward completing the German union will henceforth constitute the most serious complication of European politics, a fruitful source of diplomatic scheming, of artful combinations, and, perhaps, of formidable wars. We shall, therefore, follow it in the future, as we have done in the past, with close attention, and carefully review every new stage into which it may enter.

There is a great deal of human nature in this coun

We must admit that the aforesaid nature

try, and in these anomalous political times, with the

Raudall-Doolittle party still in the gristle, and not

even baptized, except by nick-naming scoffers and

now and then crops out after an unexpected and re-

freshing fashion. The main idea which at present

occupies the mind of Mr. Johnson and his Postmaster General is, that to make a place-holder the humble and obsequious henchman of the White House and the Departments, merely a threat to cut off his victuals is necessary. They know what agonies of emptiness would possess their own constitutions if cruel fate should bereave them of their salaries, and they take it for granted that similar apprehensions will sway the conduct of every human being of ordinary appetite and digestion. Moreover, there is not at their command such a variety of appliances for launching the bark of their political adventure, that they can afford to dispense with the screw-a mechanical power which ought not to fail, and which is failing in spite of all precedent, most lamentably. Mr. Randall writes to this or to that spirited Postmaster to come aboard or submit to the loss of his place. The spirited Postmaster immediately develops into a full-blown patriot, lord of himself though not of letters, and so far from fearing decollation, winks, as it were jocosely, at Mr. Randall's uplifted ax. Such reckless conduct, t must be allowed, indulged in persistently, in the very presence of death, rather than else puts Mr. Randall and his weapon in a ridiculous position. When your object is to scare a man, and he demonstrates, by laughing in your face, that he is not a whit scared, it is not the easiest thing in the world to maintain your personal dignity. Especially if you have no greater stock of it than a Cabinet officet may at present be supposed to possess. We once saw a militia captain upon the green and not gory musterfield put down in the same way. "If you do that," said this commander, "again, I will place you under arrest." "Pay me for them shoes, Captain, that I made for you three years ago," was the retort of the undismayed private, who was not put under arrest, at least while we remained among the spectators. save themselves by the nonchalant impudence of their defiance. At any rate, they will have the delicious satisfaction of freeing their minds, as Mr. Tower, U. S. Marshal of Michigan (Western District). has just done. We have already printed Mr. Tower's epistle to Mr. Randall. The pith of it is simply that Mr. Tower does not like the "cross between treason and loyalty," and is also sufficiently in funds to feed himself without resorting to the humble pie of the Administration. All of which may be very comfortable to Mr. Tower; but how does Mr. Randall feel about it?

The worst, for the President and his squad, of all this is, that when they have exhausted the bread-andbutter argument, the efficacy of which is fast growing so dubious, they are at the tail-end of their resource When a man refuses to be converted to the reformed faith through his belly, it is unfortunate if his manipulators have nothing to offer to his brains. Those who drive the machine in Washington have forgotten, in the hurry of their speculation, that the Republicase party throughout the land is mainly made up of honest men. In fact. but for personal conscience simultaneously uniting great masses of voters, there would never have been any Republican party at all; and now, although it has undoubtedly its proportion of self-seekers (growing daily smaller, however, as, we are glad to say,) it is likely less than any party that ever existed in this country to be effected, either numerically or morally, by the mean influences which the small mind of the President fancies omnipatent, We record the prediction that those who think athe rwise may taunt us with our folly, should future any ats show us to have been mistaken.

There is something very funny in the w Times stood to the garbled dispatch. This THE TRIBUNE said when the fraud appeared:

"We venture to say that every loval man in the North read with pain that 'dispatch' of Phil. Sheridan's, and felt that he had tarnished his fame. We now challenge its authenuely, and pronounce it to be either forged or garbled. We deep that it is the dispatch which Goo. Grant is said to have received on August 1. We demand that the real dispatch be published."

And this is the way The Times blustered out of it: "The truth is, that The Tribuns is mortified, first, because its own information touching the riot has been mager and unreliable, and, second, because Gen. Seeridan's desergation of the conventionists neutralize its effect at miscoperentation. Hence it quarrels with the journal which outstrayed it, and now, as a last stroke of policy, it concentrates all is an peritience in a blind denial of the genuineass of a document of which it cannot steroise dispose. As to the dispatch, it is set which it cannot steroise dispose. As to the dispatch, it is an accessary for us to say that it is what if purports to be-adic patch from Gen. Secrician to Gen. Grant; and that the observe of forging or garbling is the impudent invention of a journal which itself habitually distorts intelligence to suit its own points.

alluding to the fraternization of Gov. Orr and Gen. Couch in the Philadelphia Convention. "Yos," replied Gen. Butler, "and so they do when a dog bites his own tail-but both extremes belong to the same

"Extremes meet," said some one to Gen. Butler,

Gen. Sheridan reports that the affair in New-Orleans was "no riot-but a murder perpetrated by the Mayor." Yet this man has been again rectored power, after having been again deposed for crime. rules Naw-Orleans as freely as before the riot or before